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New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

tion, but se agostanty for his good faith.

AR besiness letters to, this office should be addressed to "The Tamesse" New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Concentrations.

To Advertisers.

The stor dy increase in the city circulation of Tax Tarsusx increase its value as a medium for city advertising. Advertours will oblige us by sending in their advertisements as carry as possible, as we are obliged to put the paper to press a, an earlier hour than formerly.

Extra Evening Tribane.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Distinionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

The Sunday Issue of The Tribune.

In compliance with innumerable requests, we shall, during the War, issue THE TRIBUNE on Sunday Morning of each week. The price of that day's paper will be Three Cents, making fifteen cents a week to city subscribers for the papers of the whole week.

The Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE will be served to all subscribers in the city and vicinity cho do not give contrary orders to the carriers.

The steamer Cambridge sailed from Boston yesterday with tro pe for the South.

It is rumored at Washington that Gen. Harney has been put under arrest as a suspected traiter. The report is probably premature.

Judge Campbell of the United States Supreme Court, who resides in Alabama, has sent in his resignation. He is a Unionist, but feels bound to adhere to the fortunes of his Blate.

As we predicted at the outset, Mesers. Law and Conover, sureties of the late Postmasta Powler, have beaten the Government. A perpetual injunction has been issued, restraining the United States authorities from levying upon the property of the defendants for the amount of

One of our Washington correspondents telegraphs that the President is of opinion that the ald do well to have more confidence in people would do well to have more commistration.

The purposes and designs of the Administration.

The Land and the contract of the contract and the contract a nost is a fixed fact for four years at least, and bould be sustained cordially and promptly until a prove itself to be incapable. The President

is determined that as the immediate danger is now past, all war movements shall be conducted with such care and circumspection as to leave nothing to chance. Everything requisite to success will be provided before anything serious is that its soldiers do not suffer needlessly in its of Commerce should object to this course does not

The steamer Lioness, commissioned as a privatoer by the Secession leader in Baltimore, was captured by a U. S. vecsel in Chesapeake Bay a few days since.

Twenty-five thousand Mimie rifles have been purchased in Canada for the United States Govcoment, and more can be obtained, it is said.

The names of the Massachusetts soldiers alain at Baldmore are Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd of Lowell, and Summer H. Needbam of Lawrence. The first two were young men, machinists by trade, and both were killed by gun-shots.

The New-York 69th Regiment is stationed all along the read from Aucapolis to Washington in small squads. A captain of this regiment arrested on Tuesday night a spy with important papers. The fellow claimed to be from New-

Col. Colt of Hartford has offered his services to the Governor of Connecticut to raise a regiment, and has agreed to arm the men with breach-loading rifles at his own expense. These arms, which are of the latest improvement, would sell in the market for \$50,000. The regiment is being rapidly raised.

Col. Ellsworth's Regiment of New-York Fire Zounves arrived at Annapolis yesterday morning, and were received with great honors by the army there. They are said to have had a lively time on the voyage, and we don't doubt they did. They reached Washington last evening, and excited great admiration by their splendid appearance and admirable discipline.

Our late Minister to France, Mr. Faulkner, who is a Virginian, presented the Commissioners of Jeff. Davis to the Emperor, who gave them no encouragement. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs said that the United States peed not have any apprehension of a speedy recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Dallas, our Minister to England, refused to present the Commissioners.

The main portion of the fleet to blockade the Southern ports will be at sea within a week. It will consist of fifty war vessels, with steam transports sufficient to accommodate a land army of 20,000 men. They will blockade every port whose entrance has six feet of water. The army on board will require the rebels to keep in arms, at the various assailable points of their coast, an aggregate of at least 120,000 men. How they will pay and feed this force remains to be seen.

The Baltimore rowdies are noted for the appropriate taste of the names they give to their clubs and gangs, as for instance "Blood-Tubs" and "Plug-Uglies." Since their fight with the Massachusetta men they have adopted a new and will more apprepriate appellation. They intended to call themselves Guerrillas, but by a bappy confesion of Spanish and African terms they have contrived to designate themselves "Gerillas." The great Guinea baboon would certainly acknowledge the relationship so far as ugliness and ferocity are concerned. In point of courage, however, it may be questioned whether they are quite equal to their African prototype,

By a correspondence berewith published, it be seen that the activity and energy hitherto displayed by Gen. Wool, in cooperation with the Union Defense Committee, in providing supplies To correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be numericated by the name and address of the series—not necessarily for publication with Wa-hington was possible for foot of Northern armies, which a continuation of favored the Convention first, and then the legal some days, it may well be that a large discretion was exercised, and that everything was not done as it would have been had the Telegraph and Railroads been in working order. That all was done for the best, none will doubt; that it was better to orr on the side of excessive energy than on that of supineness and fear of incurring responsibility, will be generally felt. The time may possibly come when the zeal now rebaked will be deemed essential, and we trust it may then be freely invoked and as freely ex-

COMMON SENSE WANTED.

It is very evident that there is a great want of forethought in some of the military departments of this State. Regiments have been ordered to get ready to march at twenty-four hours' notice. and in consequence the men have thrown up their situations, and taken to soldiering; but after two weeks' delay, they have not yet been mustered into the service, and consequently many of them are in great distress, having no means at their mmand, while their pay does not begin until after they are actually in service. Here in New-York the 2d, 9th, 55th, and 79th Regiments are in this predicament, while the 14th of Brooklyn is just as badly off, and balf the Volunteer Regiments are losing men through the same cause, If these men are needed, they should be mustered icto the service at once; if not, they should immediately be apprised of the fact, in order that they may go home again. Such a reckless disregard of the dictates of common sense as has been shown at Albany is enough to destroy the splen did enthusiasm with which our citizens are hurrying to respond to the call of their country. It is high time that the incompetence which takes thousands of men from their ordinary avocations and keeps them idly waiting for orders, with a fair prospect of starving or growing gray before they know whether they will be needed or not, gave way to a more sensible system of management. The men receive orders to march, get ready, and are almost under way, when the orders are countermanded. But for Gen. Wool, the firemen would have been thus turned back in Broadway the other day. Who can calculate the moral effect of such a disastrous procedure?

Where the responsibility rests, no one knows Major-General Sanford says he only promulgates the orders from headquarters; the Governor, and his Adjutant-General, say they are tied by the Military Board; and so we see disorder and inefficiency, where only order and efficiency ought to be displayed. Red tape and routine will never do in a crisis like this, when tens of thousands are hastening to the field of action. Such extraordinary emergencies-precedent or no precedent-should be met by a corresponding

just so soon should the pay and provisuolog of the men begin. The State should at least see behalf.

PLANT CORN!

Treason has given birth to rebellion, and rebellien has broken out into open war. Men have been taken by thousands from workshops, factories and mines. Some factories are doing nothing, because the whole force has quit work and joined the army. Mining is given up in various quarters from the same cause, and the diminished shipmouts of coal already indicate the extent to which labor has been diverted from its accustomed employment. The war must operate in precisely the same way on agriculture. Thousands of Northern farmers have already quit plowing for drilling, and thousands more will follow at the first call for more men. How long this war may continue, no man can say, because the outraged Nation has a long account, running over thirty years, which must all be settled up before it is closed. We demand guaranties for the future quite as imperatively as the South, and we intend to have them. But be it long or short, it will be long enough to make perious inreads on that great Northern staple, the corn crop, unless our farmers look to it in time. It has broken out in good season for them to put in more corn than they have over done before. All north of Maryland are in good sea-on for planting. We enternt our friends throughout this vast region to take beed and act. Let them double their crop-it will all be wanted. Weeks ago the cry throughout the South was to plant less cetton and more corn. Let us not be caught napping-get in the crop anyhow, it will be sure to grow, and may be harvested in peace. In times of high excitement like this, the agricultural districts feel it as keeply as the cities, and are quite as likely to neglect their farms as we are to leave our desks and workshops. Look at the condition of some portion of the South even now. Illinois has saved some parts of Mississippi from starving, for they had raised all cotton and no corn. The whole rebel region is, in fact, at tois moment dependent on Northern granaries for food. Cut off their supplies, and they must perish or succumb. Most happily, the North is bountifully supplied

and beef, and pork, are constantly leaving us for Europe in large quantities. We shall probably this year export more food than in any similar peried in our history. England alone wants every bushel of grain and every barrel of meat we can spare. This drain must empty our granaries and warehouses, running up prices even higher than at present, and making the coming crops our sole dependence for the future. Every idle acre should therefore be planted, now, while time and opportunity permit it to be done Every bushel of corn raised will be wanted. No one knows but half a milion men may yet be needed to finish up this rebellion in a way to make the pence as lasting as we intend it shall be. The country has resolved that it will no nger have its industry blasted every few years, either by compromise or rebellion. Remember, friends, we are fighting to preserve the Government itself. Compromise is dead, but rabellion is alive and rampant. We intend to crush it and preserve the Union, cost what it may. But in the mean time, while one army looks to its muskets, let the army of farmers book to its corn-fields. The South cannot plant either corn or cotton as aforetime. Thousands who cultivated corn are already flying from their plantations. Every ship that reaches our barbors, every train that enters our depots, is crowded with fugitives abandoning everything to save their lives. We have full evidence that the slaves in many places already hesitate to work this unparalleled rebelion must compel us to march over in crushing it out? Bear in mond that more than forty forts, and mints, and arsenals, and custom-houses must be captured from the rebels, or surrendered at discretion. There is no mistaking the magnitude of the work

with food of all kinds. But our flour, and grain,

be done pevertucless. All this will require men-Northern men-men from the plow as well as from the workshop and the mine. Never have farmers been so imperatively called on to plant every possible acre within their power. The home market alone will pay them. The South must be fed by the North another year, and if the political troubles in Europe should end in a general war, a demand must follow which will make our farmers rich. Be active, friends, while the season is before you! Double the size of your corn-fieldssomebody will want all your crop.

to be done, but were it thrice as heavy it would

TRUST NO TRAITOR.

We quite agree with The N. Y. Times that there are but two parties in the country nowthose who are for the Flag, and those who are 'against it; and it seems unjust to go back to the political contests of the past to create new divisions." It is an injustice of which we have not been gailty, and hope to steer clear. Whether Mr. Wm. Lawton of New-Rochelle had been a member of the Democratic party, we neither knew nor inquired when we wrote the paragraph referring to him in Wedeneday's paper. It was enough that the evidence presented to us by his nearest neighbors was overwhelming of his having been within a few days a noisy Sccessionist, loudly avowing his sympathy with the South, loudly abusive of the Government, and boastingly avowing himself to be "a traitor." So blatant has he been in offensive talk of this sort within twenty days that indignation moved those who heard him to threats of violence, and it is the fear of this that has within a few days induced him "to moderate the rancor of his "tongue," and even mount a chesp cockade. But so true is it that the late outbreak of loval sentiment had neither convinced his judgment nor appealed to his heart, it would be easy, were treasenable words a capital crime, to produce evidence enough of Mr. Lawton's state of mind since the evacuation of Fort Sumter, which so stirred the North, to hang him. Now, we have not the elightest personal feeling

oward this man, for we never saw him, and never even heard of him, except in relation to a new variety of blackberry to which his name has been improperly given. We wish him no harm, ially desapprove of any riotons threated

energy in providing for them. As soon as a But we think such men unfit candidates for Regiment receives orders to be in readiness, public confidence, and, when such evidence comes before us as was brought in the case, shall say so unbesitatingly. That papers like The Journal surprise us; the cry of "Stop thief!" can hardly have a pleasant sound to a pickpocket, even when not directed against himself.

BOTTS ON THE CRISIS. We know-at least, we knew-John M. Botts as a disciple of Henry Clay and a devoted champion of the Union. When Mr. Clay was asked by a Southern Democrat in 1850 what he would do in case Kentucky secoded, and he promptly answered that he owed a paramount allegiance to the Union and a subordinate one to his State, and should adhere to the former even though thus brought into direct collision with the latter. we are sure be expressed the most cherished sentiments of John M. Botts, down to the middle of last month. Now Mr. B. plants himself on pew ground-new to him and to Whigs of the Henry Clay school-though familiar cough to these who through life have bated, scorned and defeated him. Mr. Botts may seem to have gone but half-way over to the Secessionists or Nullifiers, but he has adopted their premier, and cannot logically stop abort of their conclusions. Mr. Botts pronounces the President's Procla rebellion, and calling out Militia to put it down) "the most unfortunate document that ever

matien of the 15th ult. (denouncing the Southern issued from the Government." What would Mr. Botts have had? A quarter of the Union was in flagrant rebellion against the Federal authority, and had seized forts, arsenals, armories, mints, sub-treasuries, arms and munitions, and converted them to the uses of their treason. They had forcibly stopped the collection of revcaue on more than balf our coast, and diverted the receipts of customs to the rebel treasury. All this had been borne with inconceivable nationce, until the robels, embeldened by mounity, opened fire upon Fort Sumter, and roasted s defenders into an evacuation. Now the President thought the loke had been carried quite too far, and called out a portion of the Militia of the loyal States to retake the forts and other places that the rebels had forcibly seized or treacherously acquired. Everybody else is perplexed to discover why the Government waited o long before acting decisively; yet John M. Botts thinks it "most unfortunate" that it so acted at all! We confess that we do not recognize our old friend in his new character.

He tells us that, in Virginia, by the President's proclamation, "the Union party and the Umon feeling have been swept out of existence." He will find this one of the great mistakes of his life-that he has mistaken the tidewater region for the whole State-and that the Union "still lives" in the hearts of many thousands of loval Virginians, and will be upheld by their strong arms. It is Mr. Botts who has rued his back on himself; the rest of the Union nen are steadfast in the old faith.

Mr. Botts asserts that reason has lost its influ ence over those around him-that they are all intent on war with the North, &c. We deeply regret this-it presnges bloodshed-but those who retain their senses and hold tast to their loyalty will be guiltless of causing it. Mr. Botts says we must have a National Convention. Whose fault is it that none has been called ! Kentucky proposed one last Winter; Mr. Lincoln carpestly lavored it; so did we: had Virg n a concurred, a Convention would have been called. She would do no such thing; so the project tell through; and, if evil result from the failure, Virginia has much to answer for.

Mr. Botts assumes that such Convention would give the secoding States leave to withdraw from the Union. That might have been, had they sought that end with a decent regard for the rights and sensibilities of others. Had the disafand peaceful dismissal from the Union of those States that desired it, upon due proof that the sense of their people had been fairly taken, and that they had voted to ask such dismissal. We trust and believe it might thus have been carried, though not without effort. But to allow the Union to be dissolved by traitorous violence and outrage, such as characterized the betrayal of our army in Texas and the seizure of Baton Rouge, the Barraneas, Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, &c., is utterly inconsistent with National dignity or self-respect. Anything is better than a tame submission to such crimes and insults.

Mr. Botts asks if a peaceful separation would not be preferable to a bloody one. He should have asked the rebels that question. They have chosen to commel the loval Americans to decide between maintaining the Union by force and tamely submitting to such outrages as a great and strong Nation never till now was asked meekly to endure.

Mr. Botts wants the Administration to propose a truce and call a National Convention. It is no time for truce when one party has carried most of its points by treachery and violence, and the other has just aroused itself to the conflict; and, if it were, let those who want the truce propose it: the loyalists want none. The Presi dent has no power to call a National Convention, and has already clearly indicated his wish that there should be one. He can do no more antil some indication is given from the other side of a disposition to meet him half way.

We grieve to part thus with Mr. Botts, He is no longer young, and has no right thus to make shipwreck of a well carned fame. He ought to have upheld the flag of the Union to the end and been wrapped in it as a windingsheet. He might have won the admiration and love of Twenty-five Millions of the American People at the cost of braving the fury of the Richmond mob. But let us forbear reproaches and drop a tear over his fall.

EXCELLENT FOOLING.

Some of the journals are reterating the asset tion that the Government is about to act vigor ously against the traitors, but will not INVADE the Seceding States! Is it not time to have done with this delusive nonsense? There is no foot of ground within the boundaries of the United States which the Government has not a perfect right to occupy when such occupation shall be essential to the vindication of its constitutional authority; and of the necessity it is its own udge. Federal forces are always marched into land through the States when the Government sees fit, without asking leave of the State ausuch as frightened him into public good behavior. | thorities, And if the Government should see fit in his late speech) changed its opinion of Slavery

to send an army of One Hundred Thousand men to the relief of Fort Pickens, that army might march through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgis, Alabama, and Florida, without invading one of them, even though it should be obliged to crush out half a dozen separate nests of rebellion and treason on the way.

Let us have an end forever of all talk about the Federal Government invading any of the United States. It might invade Cuba, Mexico or Canada, but these States never. And let there be no more definitions and limitations of the area whereon it is to grapple with armed treason. Wherever you see a head, bit it," was the Irishman's injunction to his son bound for Donnybrook, and the spirit of that injunction should govern the Government's dealings with treason.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE

We estimated vesterday that the military force of the Slave States, at the ratio of one soldier to 50 inhabitants, would amount to 246,000 men. In this estimate we included Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky, whose quotas to the above total amounted to 63,000 men. Deducting these, as not certain to take part in the war on the side of the South, and we have a remainder of 183,000 as the number of troops that the Rebel States could bring into the field, if they could get the movey to arm, equip, provision, and transport them.

A still further deduction, however, should obiously be made on account of the nearly four millions of slaves and the incalculable number of Unionists in Virginia and probably in all the other Stave States, with the possible exception of South Carolina, who, if they do not openly take arms for the Federal Government, will at least to the extent of their numbers diminish the forces and cripple the energies of the Seceded It must be borne in mind, also, that by our

ommand of the sea the South is so exposed to attacks in flank and rear that a large portion of her forces must always be kept at home to guard the Coast States from invasion. A United States fleet at New-York, with an army ready to embark at an hour's notice, and steam down to any point the Commander-io-Chief thought fit to select on the coast of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, or even of the Gulf States, would hold the entire South in check, for no State could tell where the blow might fall, and each would feel bound to keep its soldiery at home for self-protection. The North is free from any emburassment of this sort. It presents to the South but one front, and that protected by deep and broad rivers. Its immense superiority of numbers and of resources, and the homogeneous character of its population, render it secure from invasion to any serious extent, and enable it to exert its full force for offensive purposes of warfare.

The following table will show what that force s, according to the ratio we have used in estimating the military resources of the South-that is, one soldier in arms to fifty inhabitantswhich is more than any country in Europe can bring into the field, with the exception of Prussia and some of the densely peopled smaller States. We can't fractions, and give only round numbers.

Population.	Soldiers.
	12,400
Name (Incorpolation	6,520
Variable 100 000	6.520
24	24.670
	5.400
	9,200
Name Varia 2 050 000	77,600
D G att took	54,350
	, 13,520
	\$1,210
	27,000
Illinois	55,829
	15.000
Witten Ingertal Control of the Control	15 2 60
	13 640
	3 440
	* ***
	The parties of
Or gob 13,000	1,040
	7,630
Territorina	5,000
Water Commencer	
	Population

Here, thee, we have a force of 385,000 men against 183,000 that might be raised by the South on the same basis. Of the ability of the twenty millions of the loval States to furnish this s ber there cannot be a question. It is safe to say that if necessary, twice as many will volunteer, if called upon by the Government. President Lincoln, it must be remembered, when he calls for troops, calls with the prestige and authority of an old-established and universally recognized Government behind bim. On the other hand, the authority of Jeff. Davis is little more than that of a captain of pirates or leader of banditti, and will be obeyed only so long as he is prosperous and successful. His requisitions for men may be largely responded to by the excitable population of the South, but his demands for money to the amount needed to maintain an army, and carry on a Government, will very soon exhaust, if not the patience, at least the pockets of the slaveholders. Neither North nor South can carry on the war, except by borrowing. But the North has unlimited credit, and the South no credit at all. The result of a contest between forces so unequally matched, cannot long be doubtful. Though Napoleon's remark that Providence is always on the side of the heaviest battalons is far from being sustained by the facts of history, it may safely be assumed that nothing but exraordinary mismanagement, or extraordinary illluck, can prevent the complete success of the United States in the coming contest.

THE RIGHTS OF THE CASE

Siz: Will you please answer, through the columns

of your paper, the following questions, vis:

lat. As the South have the largest part of their money invested in negroes, were they not justified in not submitting to a Prevident who asserted that this "country" could not exist half "Slave" and half "Free!"

State And half "Free!"
2d. As their equal right in the United States Territories was imputed, and, from the strong and certain increase in Anti-invery sentiment in the North, they had nought to expect in the sture but opposition to their most vital interest, were they not also justified in striking for their "Independence" from such a

also justified in state of the power?

prople while it was in their power?

A plain and justidenewer to the above would satisfy not only myself, but thousands who now can but help sympathizing with JUSTNESS. he Southern people.

New-York, May 1, 1961.

Anoteer :

I. Mr. Liacola's opinion that this country would "cease to be divided" into Slave and Free States, was much more strongly expressed by Thomas Jefferson, who declared that "nothing is more certain" than that Slavery must cease out of our land. See his Notes on Virginia and many letters, all denouncing Slavery as unjust and the fruitful source of infinite evils. Now, as the Slave States twice voted, all but unanimously, to make Mr. Jefferson President, in full view of these sentiments, long before published, we say they cannot decently object to their far milder expression by Mr. Lincoln. Suppose the South has (as A. H. Stephens says

since Mr. Jefferson's day, does that compel us to follow that change, when the views of Jefferson are those cherished by nearly all Christendom!

II. Our correspondent bas no right to assume that the extension of Slavery into the Perritories is " the vital interest" even of the Three Hundred Thousand slaveholders, much less of the Ten Millions of people in their States who own no slaves. That Slavery is not "the vital interest" of these Millions, is proved by the fact that more of them emigrate into new States and Territories where Starery is prohibited than into those equally spacious and inviting where it is established and protected by lane. (See Census of 1850.)

The South originated the policy of excluding Slavery from the Territories. Jefferson, her greatest political philosopher, first proposed it. Every Slave State represented in the last Continental Congress (1787) voted for it. Washington, as President in 1789-90, approved the bill adapting the Ordinance of 1787 to the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Washington and Jefferson were both slaveholders, and were the two greatest men whom the South has produced. Shall the Union be broken up because it is not recreant to their lessons?

-We have thus answered our correspondent's questions as be puts them; but we deny bis premises. If his assumptions were truths, they would not justify the present rebellion. If they would, then our rumsellers would be justified in raising a rebellion whenever a stringent Liquor law is passed, because "the largest part of their "money is invested in" stimulants, and this law is "in opposition to their most vital interest." If our correspondent does not yet realize that people must often obey dissgreeable laws, that rebeliion is not the proper remedy for local or personal grievances under a republic, and that the Mexican system of following every lost election with civil war can never be tolerated by the people of the United States, he has yet something to learn.

UNION FEELING IN VIEGINIA. We hear good things about the Union feeling

in Virginia, very good things, and trustworthy ones too. For instance, we know of a wealthr family near Nortolk, the heads of which were Secessionists up to the date of the outrage on Fort Samter, who have had to fly for their lives. because of their openly expressed determination to abide by the Union, as it is. They arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, and bring the good news that it is only necessary to occupy Norfolk with a Federal army to redeem that portion of Virginia from the Jeff. Davis thraldom. This information is confirmed by a most interesting family residing near Portsmouth, who were compelled to escape from threatened violence, only a few days ago, leaving all their property behind them. The head of this family assured us that he apprehended worse things from the discontent of the slaves than from the Secessionists. Again, a gentleman from Western Virginia, whose standing is a most commanding one among the people of that quarter, assures us that this portion of the State will never desert the Union. He predicts that, ere many days, the men of that section will be in arms under the Federal flag, rallying to the late call of the President, just as they have done in Missouri, without walking for the authority of the Governor. These are only two cases in point, The events of the next fifteen days will confirm the expectations of the loyal Virginians who bring us these hopeful tidings.

CONNECTICUT. The President called upon Connecticut for one

regiment. Within a few days, four regiments were organized in resonant to the call. Three of them have been at their rendezvous for some time. Other regiments will be organized whenever the Governor shall deem it necessary to accept the numerous companies of volunteers which have been formed and are still being formed all over the State. From the fact that the papers have said little or nothing about the unlitary movements of Connecticut, it may be supposed that this gallant little State has been slow in the performance of her duty to the nation. Such & suspicion would be grossly urjust, and ought to be corrected, if it exists. If the troops of Connecticut were not the first in the field, the fault was not in the spirit of the people. The difficulty arose from the utter worthlesaness of her peace-cetablishment militia laws. When the busis ounded, she was caught napping; but she woke up like a little liquess. She is ready to give tes regiments, and then ten more, if necessary. She is now waiting orders from Washington.

The steamer Union, recontly in the Wabash River trade, repairing at New-Albany, was burned the morning. Less \$9,000. It is supposed the engineer perioded in the flames,

THE VICTIMS OF THE BALTIMORE PERFIDY. Special Dupatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Boston, Taursday, May 2, 1861.

The immortal names of the Massachusetts soldiers massacred at Babimore are Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd of Lowell, and Sumper II, Needlam of Lawrence. Arrangements for the final disposition of the bodies will depend upon the decision of immediate relatives and friends, who will be consulted by the Mayors of those cities.

Drill clubs and new companies are so numerous that the Governor is obliged to shut down on numerous applications for maskets from all parts of Now-England.

To the Associated Press.

Bostos, Thursday, May 2, 1861. The two unknown soldiers killed at Baltimore have een identified by their relatives as Addison O. Whiteey and Luther C. Ladd, both members of the Lowell City Guard. The former was shot through the breast, and the latter through the thigh, from which he probably bled to death at once. Both were quite young (Ladd being only 18) and a machinist by trade.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Oswaco, Taureday, May 2, 1881.
Two companies of Oswego volunteers, Captains E. M. Paine and Frank Miller, will start from bers at o'clock to-morrow for Elmira. The companies are chiefly composed of well drilled and officient men from our city military. Three additional companies are forming. An Oawego regiment will abortly be in the

FROM HARRISBURG. FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, May 2, 1961.

A message has been received by the Legislating from the Governor, explaining the indeconst action of the last requisition from the President. He recommends the forming of sixteen registerials as a reservoir for the precision of the border, to be held in resident for a future regulation.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES | Son is 15 8 16 9 cont for Missouri currency.